PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. EPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Money sent us otherwise than by registered letter, estal money order, express order, or draft on New ork, will be at the risk of the sender. Agents,-THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer conveners, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscripto them must be their own judges of their

receipt of the subscription price. Addresses, Renewals, etc. Addresses will b

very section in regard to Grand Army, Sons ones, Pension, and Military matters, and letter Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. rn comminulcations or manuscripts unless the are are numbed by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and make no electromanaces guar anter their publication at any special cair.

TEL NATIONAL TP'EUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTER IS AT MASHINGTON POSTOPPING ASSECURE-CLAIM MATTE JOHN MCELROY, ROBERT W. SHOPPELL BYRON ANDREWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC 21, 1899. Office: 339 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

On page 8 will be found the details of pose to distribute \$500 in cash, divided into seven prizes, as an extra premium for club-

It will be observed that this contest is open to all and that this money will be givon to those who speceed in making the near est guess as to the amount of money received at the United States Treasury on Wednes day, January 31 next. There are seven prizes, ranging from \$200 to \$25, in the order of correctness of the guesses. Club raisers are allowed one guess for each sub scription sent in, and it is not necessary for the winners to guess the amount exactly All guesses must be in by January 29.

In order to give contestants some idea of the probable amount of the receipts we prin below the receipts for each day last week and we shall continue to do this from time

Last week's receipts were: Monday, Doc 11, \$2,272,144; Tuesday, \$1,274,458 Wednesday, \$1,734,607; Thursday, \$1,855 484; Friday, \$2,020.696; Saturday, \$1,573.

THE main excitement caused by Senator Billy Mason's Boer speech was in the cranium of the orator delivering it.

THE Boers seem to have thoroughly learned N. B. Forrest's maxim that the way to win is "to git the most men thar fust, and

SOMEROW, there is not such a rush of the European powers to secure "coaling stations" in the Chinese Empire since the United States secured the commanding position of the Philippines.

THERE is something in fraternity Senator Hanna and Gov.-elect Nash were comrades in the same 100-days regiment, and shoul together in the fortifications at the time that Early raided Wash ington. Nash managed the campaign which elected Hanna Senator and Hanna in turn, managed that which elected Nasi

SECRETARY GAGE has been "antici pating" some more interest to the bond holders in order to "ease the money market." He will pay out \$5,076,886 in anticipation of the interest due in January. The money market would have been made a great deal easier if Commissioner Evans had paid the veterans what is due them.

AWHILE ago we said that only phenome would save the Boers. A titled blunderer has put his heavy guns at the head of his column and run directly into a trap spread almost in his sight by the Boers. He men by generalship which would have disgraced an American Corporal.

"COMBINING DISABILITIES,"

Before the Senate Committee on Pensions Commissioner Evans repeated his astonishing statement that the practice of his Ru-Esu was to combine different disabilities, se as to give a pensionable rating. This was the same statement which so startled the Commander-in-Chief and National G.A.R. Committee on Pensions at their visit to Washington last month, and upon which Gen. Sick les subjected him to a severe cross examination as to why he claimed to be doing something which at the previous visit of the Committee in July, he had canism, with intelligence, fact and force strenuously claimed that the law would not enough to carry out his ideas. He anallow him to do, that he had persistently told the country he was unable to do, which is in fact the essence of the difference between Orders No. 164 and 225, and why he had never made any reply to the innumerable complaints which came from all parts

of the country that he would not do it? Making an entirely unexpected visit to the Pension Bureau the next morning, and calling for the last 30 cases rejected the day before, the Committee found, in the second case that they examined, that the Bureau had not been combining disabilities. In that case a man who had been rated nineeighteenths for a broken arm, the bones of which had never reunited, and given ratings for other disabilities which aggregated prosperous country. This is what Ameriabout 30-eighteenths, had been rejected as can freedom will do, and Gen. Wood is the non-pensionable. This was the case which fittest man to carry out our ideas. The best

the Committee carried to the President. An army of witnesses-probably the larger part of the 107,900 rejected last year, could be brought to contradict the Commissioner's statement, by personal evidence to the contrary.

ON PENSIONS. As we have previously stated, the Senate Committee on Pensions-Senator Gallinger, Chairman-held a session in Washington prior to the assembling of Congress. and took some testimony with regard to the operation of the pension laws. The Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secreary, the Commissioner of Pensions, and First Deputy Commissioner appeared before them. The Commander-in-Chief and

G.A.R. National Committee on Pensions were represented by Col. Geo. H. Patrick, Past Commander of the Department of The paper will be sent only on the Alabama, G.A.R. The Committee has now submitted a lengthy report to the Senchanged as eften as desired, but each subscriber ate. It starts out with the statement that should in every case give the old as well as the new the avidance shows that will be a started as the started at the started the evidence shows that "while the laws are broad and generous, much difficulty has arisen in their administration because of the obscure phraseology of some of their provisions, and the necessity of certain amendments is obvious,"

> This is begging the whole question The phraseology of the laws is as plain as the English language can be made. The "obscurity" is fictitious and factititous. All the "obscurity" was the cunning

work of men who did not want to execute the laws according to their plain intent and purport, and invented sharp quibblings. o inject into them. Neither Presiden Harrison, Secretary Noble, nor Comp soner Ratm saw any "obscurity" it, the casion laws, and they were all of them far abler lawyers than any men who have since been connected with the execution of those laws. Of course, any man who does not want to carry out a law can raise competition by the terms of which we prois simply what Commissioners Lochren and Evans have persistently done,

The real remedy is not to amend the laws, and give an opportunity for fresh quibbles on the amendments, but to put a man in charge who is friendly to the purpose of the laws, who will at once see that their text is as plain as day, and suf-

ficient for all purposes. The report of the Committe goes on:

"The officials who were interrogated all advocated the creation of a non-partisan commission to revise and codify the pen-sion laws with a view to making them more uniform and intelligible, thus ren-dering their administration less difficult and free from existing perplexities. It was also agreed on all hands that the wishes of the Grand Army of the Republic to give a pensionable status to widows inder the act of June 27, 1880, who are in possession of an annual income not exceeding \$250, in addition to the proceeds of daily labor, and that in estimating the pensionable status of soldiers under that act minor disabilities shall be aggregated. should be complied with, and the act amended accordingly. In the matter of aggregating the minor disabilities the Conmissioner of Pensions assured your com-mittee that that is the practice of the Bureau of Pensions at the present time, so that there can be no valid objection to ancting it into law.

"Your committee were instructed to re ort by bill or otherwise, and accordingly fills will be presented for the creation of onls will be presented for the creation of a commission on revision and codifica-tion of the pension laws, for the numera-ment of the act of June 27, 1830, as urged by the representatives of the Grand Army, concurred in by the officials of the Interior Department, and, so far as the provisio widows is concerned, recommended by President in his annual message to the 56th Congress, and for the repeal of the act of June 27, 1888, relating to the time when widows' pensions shall commence. Later on other bills may be presented degned to correct inequalities and inconistencies in the laws.

"Following the statements made to our committee there will be printed as an appendix amendments proposed by the Grand Army of the Republic to section 2 and 3 of the act of June 27, 1890, the report of the National Committee on Persions of the Grand Army of the Republic, and synopsis of all laws enacted since the foundation of the Government on the

subject of pensions.
"In conclusion your committee desire o emphasize their belief that a commis sion of learned jurists, one of whom shall be a representative and member of the Frand Army of the Republic, should be reated without delay, to take into care all consideration the entire pension sys i, in the hope that they may present a ision and codification that will free statutes from ambiguities and unrtainties, and construct a code that ca administered to the sat sfaction of eth beneficiaries and the Government lieving that to be practicable, you maittee will press the bill for the creation commission to early consideration.

We fervently wish that we could see it therwise, but this certainly looks to us like more trifling and shilly-shallying, to amuse the veterans, and keep them quiet, until they die off, and their pensions he "saved" to the Treasury. It will take some time to get the proposed laws through Congress, and it is hardly to be hoped that nal blundering on the part of the British the Commission could be appointed and do its work and get its codifications enacted into law by the present session. If not then everything would have to go over until the reassembling of Congress, a year from not only lost his guns but 1,100 valuable now. In the meanwhile tens of thousands of veterans and their widows will have died.

and be out of reach of any law, no matte how beneficent, that Congress may pass. We repeat that the real remedy is to appoint a Commissioner of Pensions whose vision is so clear that he will see no "ol curity" in plain, every-day, unmistakable lnglish words, used with their common

CUBA'S NEW GOVERNOU-GENERAL.

Gen. Leonard B. Wood has been promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, and appointed Governor-Gen eral of Cuba. This means a good deal for Cuba and our future relations to the island. Gen. Wood has at once the highest Amerinounces that his policy will be to give the sland peace and security, with good roads, good schools, and good churches. This is all that is desired, and the future of the island is secure. With a strong, inflexibly just Government, administered with patient consideration for the peculiarities of the people; with good roads to give them free communication, and admit outsiders to every part of the island; with good schools for the rising generation, and good, free churches for everybody, we can safely trust to time to make the Cubans all that we would have them be, and 10 years from now people familiar with the old condition of things would not recognize the happy, thing is for Congress to hamper him as little as possible, and leave him free to work

There will be now, no doubt, a large thought Convention."

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE movement of Americans to Cuba, to de velop the great resources of the island, and the number will rapidly increase, as the chances for fortune there become more an parent under good Government. The in fluence of these, in connection with the schools, will rapidly Americanize the island. and make it one of the favored spots of the

THREE NEW BILLS. Senator Gallinger, from the Senate Committee on Pensions, has introduced the following bills, which it will be seen by their calendar numbers, are among the very earliest on the calendar, and consequently will come up for action quite early in the session.

That proposing amendments to the act of June 27, 1890, was prepared by the G.A.R. National Pension Committee, and is in. tended to place the construction of the law eyond perversion by the Commissioner of I ensions. The amendments compel the combining of disabilities, and raises the limits of widow's income to \$250.

The bill relating to the commencement of widows' pensions is another of Mr

Evans's devices for "saving" money. The bill providing for a commission t edify the pension laws we have characterized elsewhere as a device to stave off any rest action on the pension laws.

The bills are as follows:

[Calender No., 2.]

S. 1476.

A BHLL

Creating a commission to revise and codify the pension laws of the United States.

Be it canced thy the Sevate and House of America in Congress assembled. That the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a non-partisan commission of three membris, at least one of whom shall belong to the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to revise and codify the pension laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. That they shall proceed with their work as rapidly as may be consistent with thorougness, and report the result of their labors to the Secretary of the Interior at the laboratory of the Interior at the la

abors to the Secretary of the Interior at the arliest practicable day, to be by him laid before Congress. They shall also mak such other reports during the progress of their work as they shall see fit to the Secre-tary of the Interior, to be laid before Con-

ress at his discretion.
Sec. 3. That their report shall be so made as to indicate any proposed change in the substance of existing law, and shall be accompanied by notes, which shall briefly and clearly state the reasons for an assault, or another flank movement?"

"Care," tall under report snail be so compliments one another."

"I suppose that's our next work, General, said the Colonel, pointing to the swarming host in the next line of works. "Is it to be an assault, or another."

"Care," tall under."

briefly and clearly state the reasons for such proposed change, Sec. 4. That each of said commissioners shall receive a salary at the rate of \$5,000 a year, which, as also a sum sufficient to my the expenses of the commissioners, to approved and certified by the Secretary the Interior, is hereby appropriated out f any money in the Treasury not othervise appropriated.

[Calender No., 3.

A BILL In amendment of sections two and three of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapaci"Well, so far," "Well, so far," "Well, so far," and "though Joe Johnsto tated for the performance of manual laborand providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

the it exclude by the Secondary and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Compress assembled. That sees them to and three of an act entitled "An early and he has lost far more in the discussions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor as the United States during the late war of the relicition and who have been instead of the captions ansterity that was mightly walls of sold masourry, against instead of the captions ansterity that was mightly walls of sold masourry, against his prevailing mine, and his walk was been forced to yield. He can't go on forever shown the late of the captions ansterity that was mightly walls of sold masourry, against his prevailing mine, and his walk was been forced to yield. He can't go on forever shown the have the manual labor as the manual labor as the magnificent special persons who are now or who may bereafter be suffering from any bereafter be s er month and not less than \$6 per month, disabilities shown be rated, and such pen-sion shall commence from the date of the lling of the application in the Bureau of existence of the same: Provided, That per-ons who are now receiving periodous under existing haws, or whose claims are pending the Burgan of Provided and Same and S ained shall be so construed as to prevent my pensioner thereunder from prosecuting its claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act; Provided.

ouccor, That no person shall receive more han one pension for the same period: And provided further. That rank in the service "Sec. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served 90 days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged has died, or shall becaute die, leaving a widow without the control of the server of some control of s hereafter die, leaving a widow without heeans of support other than her daily labor, and an income not exceeding \$250 per year, or minor children under the age of 16 years, such widow shall, upon due proof of the storm of cannon and musketry fire, of the life of said child, or during the I of such disability, and this proviso s call apply to all pensions here to fore granted hereafter to be granted under this or any orner statute; and such pensions shall berefor after the passage of this act: And provided further, That said widow shall have married said soldier prior to the passage of this act: And provided further, the passage of the pa

mere of this net." [Calendar No., 4.

A BILL To repeal so much of the act of June 7, 1888, making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other possions of the United States for the fiscal year of the United States for the useal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other pur-poses, as relates to the commencement of pension to widows under the acts of July 14, 1832, and March 3, 1873. Be it concled by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this and all pens which may be granted under the July 14, 1882, and March 3, 1873, to vidows in consequence of death occurring rom a cause which originated in the servthe United States 861, shall commence from the date of the filing of the declarations then on file, or which may hereafter be filed.

THE following dispatch from Nashville

nay interest our readers: "Commissioner of Pensions H. out-the problem according to his own good Evans, in an interview to-day, earthatically denied that he will be a candidate for View



opyrighted, 1899, by the publishers of The National Trinune.

The Bloody Assault on Kenesaw Mountain The 200th Ind.'s Bitter Struggle to Reach the Rebel Works-Fearful Losses-Si and Shorty Taken Prisoner.

"That was quite a neat hitch you worked on the rebels, Col. McInteer," said the Gen-eral, coming up to the Colonel, while the men were resting from their work of "turning" the rebel lines, and making fires of the abatis, to cook their breakfasts. "You pierced the rebel line neatly and most unexpectedly. It reflects great credit, not only on the brigade, but on the whole di-vision, which has been enabled by it to advance and strengthen its lines. It's a gr night's work for the Wahoo Brigade. shall take great pleasure in giving you full credit for it, in my report to the General commanding, and commending your sol-dierly enterprise to his favorable consider-

"Thank you, General," said the Colonel,

"This war's gittin too durned civil, growled Shorty, over his half-canteen o frying meat. "Better save them compli ments till we git away with the rebels for good and all. When we bust that line over there (and he looked toward Kenesaw Mountain) then there'll be some sense in complimentin' one another."

an assault, or another flank movement?"
"Can't tell just yet. Schofield and Me Pherson are manuvering to make Johnston stretch out still farther, and develop a thin spot where we can break through." "Certainly it does not look like it is over

"Well, so far," returned the General "though Joe Johnston has shown wonderfu Generalship in avoiding a crushing blow from us, and compelled us to a tack him, when we did attack him, behind strong works, we have been hurting him badly every day, and he has lost far more in killed, wounded and prisoners than we

support, shall, upon making due proof of Joe Johnston, and that is why we have the fact, according to such rules and regulaions as the Secretary of the Interior may brovide, be placed upon the list of invalid of their having all the advantages of this terrible mountain country, where they can tled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 make an impregnable fort out of a hill in an

hour's work "
"Well, we know, for sure, that he has no per month and not less than so per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to got as many men as he seems to have inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the duly considered, and the aggregate of the cher and we have always met the same other, and we have always met the sam regiments. Except the Georgia militin there has been very receious, after the passage of this act, upon good that the disability or disabilities then oof that the disubility or disabilities then spots in his long line, and if we can only sisted, and shall continue during the find one and break through it, Johnston's

a the Bureau of Pensions may, by applicisacy to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the tenedits of this act and nothing herein continuous descriptions of the sact and nothing herein continuous descriptions. The sact are sent and nothing herein continuous descriptions are sent and nothing herein continuous descriptions. he battery helps you all it can."

"But, General, my men are clear worn out.

They are nearly dead for rest and sleep."
"So's everybody, for that matter,

don't know anybody who isn't. And if the rebels are not made of iron they're worse off than we are. We have kept them on the

her husband's death, without proving which almost hourly shook the hills far and s death to be the result of his army service, placed on the pension roll from the date while Sherman, holding fast to the railroad f the application therefor under this act, on his extreme left, and slowly crowding the rate of \$8 per month during her Johnston back along it, was reaching his yidowhood, and shall also be paid \$2 per right flank far out into the country to pass and marker Johnston's left flow. month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under 16 years of age; and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of 16; Provided, That in case a minor child is insane, dioxic, or otherwise physically or mentally helpless, the pension shall continue the interpretation of the reset of the rise, and then fell flat on the ground, and began digging for life with their bayonets and half-canteens, to the first of the brigaded swept the opposite line with a searching muskerry fire.

ine with a searching musicetry fire.

In an astonishingly short time the little mounds in front of each man grew bir enough to join one another, stones, chunks, and brush were feverishly gathered up and thrown in front to increase the pile, and presently the bank grew high enough tallow the use of picks and shovels, when i went forward more rapidly, until a formid able line of defense rose under the very eyes

of the rebels striving to prevent it.

The moment that this was accomplished. and the men felt secure from the devastating musketry fire, they succumbed to the over-powering fatigue, and sank upon the ground. But, tired as they were, they sprang up again at the first word that the rebels were swarming over their works to drive them back. Instantly and instinct ively they were in line behind their little bank, pouring a well-aimed, destructive fire on the rebels, which, with that from the

right and left, checked the sortie and drove the enemy back to cover.

"That wuz ole Gilmartin's rijimint agin," said Basil Peters, cautiously scrutinizing the dead-strewn ground in front, "and by appearances hit got salivated wuss"n ever appearances fit got sanvaced was a ever afore. Mouty big passel o' them sang-diggin' scoundrels 've got their last dose. Good riddance o' bad rubbish. Wisht I could see the last o' they'uns a-layin' out thar with an onnce o' lead through his

"We'll probably make a return call or em in the mornin'," said Shorty, stretching his length on the ground in the welcome sunshine which had at last returned, anparently to stay. "We'll bust their lines this time for certain, and then git the rest on them. Great Jehosephat, I hope the rain" "We'll bust their lines over at last. I'm blue-moldier than I've bis

who've hin out there where they could git a purty good sight o' the works. They say entanglements. Some prisoners said that teheston laid 4,000 niggers workin' for membs on the fortifications, and'd bin calculatin' ever since he left Dalton to give us our big fight here."

our big fight here."
"Well," said Shorty philosophically,

since the Tullyhomy campaign. Come, Pete, lay down here with me, and git what rest you kin. You'll need it about 3 o'clock to-morrow marning, when we'll be called up for an early visit acrost the way."

Again he was disappointed. The dawn showed the works in front entirely tenantless, their occupants having retired to the still stronger works on the frowning slopes of Kenesaw Mountain.

"This sort o' thing can't go on much longer," Si reasoned to Shorty, as they lay and rested during the day, the first respite from goading effort that they had had for many weeks. "The rebels ain't goin' to be allowed to fall back over the whole o' Georgia without a big fight. I feel it in my bones that this is only the calle before a big gia without a big fight. I feel it in my bones that this is only the calm before a big storm like that of Chickamangy. Sherman ain't wastin' a fine day like this for nothin'. We'll have it red-hot before many days, or I'm no prophet."

"The way the army's massing up around us looks like it." acceded Shorty. "You kin see they're pilin' in men from every direction, and as we seem to be in the center we're likely to have a front seat in the show."

"I certainly hope they've found that weak spot in Johnston's lines that we've hin humon for so long," returned Si. "But the orderly's premonitions as to his fete."

Si and Shorty clumsily tried to dissipate the Corderly's premonitions as to his fete.

Si and Shorty clumsily tried to dissipate the Corderly's premonitions as to his fete."

Other will be a hell opened up there will be a hell opened up there which will make anything that we have seen before seem like only a Fourth-of-July celebration. You fellows who live through to-morrow will have something to remember as long as you live. Now, we mustn't say anything to discourage the boys. I'm going to tell them that we are source to capture the works, and I know you will do the same. Let's get supper, and to bed as soon as possible, for we'll need ai' our strength to-morrow."

Si and Shorty clumsily tried to dissipate the chevaux-de-frise, at the further edge of the abatis, when blood spuried from Capt. MeGillicuady's breast and he rected and fell.

"Go on, go on! Lead the men on, Sergeant. Don't check for a minute. You can come back for me after you've got the boys. I'm going to tell them that we are sure to capture the works, and I know you will do the same. Let's get supper.

Si and Shorty clumsily tried to dissipate the chevaux-de-frise, at the further edge of the abatis, when blood spuries of the chevaux-de-frise, at the further edge of the abatis, when blood spuries of the chevaux-de-frise, at the further edge of the abatis, when blood spuries of the chevaux-de-frise, at the further edge of the abatis, when blood

weak spot in Johnston's lines that we've need at our strength to-morrow."

bin humon for so long," returned Si, "Rutthe appearances in the front don't indicate it. I've bin talkin' with several boys but he would not hear any more on the substitute of the content of the conten jet, and directed them, in his old tones of command, to get things in shape for the they're strongest we've come agin yit— banks eight or nine feet high, and lookin' the cartridge-boxes, and prepare rations very thick, with deep ditches, and 200 or for a big breakfast early in the morning, 300 feet o' alsatis in front, and all sort o' which would be the last opportunity to eat which would be the last opportunity to eat

> all about the Orderly's forebodings, an when they had finished lay down on the blankets, and were soon fast asleep.



THE CHARGE THROUGH THE ABATIS.

"Certainly it does not look like it is over there," said Col. McInteer.
"I'll admit that it does not. But Johnston's line is now fully 15 miles long, and there must be weak spots somewhere, unless he has got the whole Southern Confederacy out there, which we know he has not, for there's plenty of them in front of Grant, and Banks seems to have found more than enough."
"We've heard all that story about awful strong works before, and nothin' came of it. We had 'em at Tullyhomy, and then again at Buzzard Roost, and they didn't amount to shucks again us. Pap Thomas's piloted us through all right up to this time, and I'm goin' to bank on him for whatever's chead. He gits paid for worryin' about that sort o' things. I don't. The \$2 a month extra I git for bein' a Corporal isn't more'n enough to pay the wear and tear "Well so for" returned the General. f my mind in managin' the reliefs when 'm Corporal o' the Guard."

bin lookin' for all Summer?" inquired company.

Shorty.
"There's just the point," said the Orderly.
"He's got tired of looking for a thin place, and has got it into his head that his men are so much ve can smash them anywhere we choose to hit them. This army's to bull right over those heavy works out there, while Mc-Pherson, with the Army of the Tennessee, path through it, and watched the rebel regia to smash them on Little Kenesaw, a

Well, what's the matter with that? sked Si, puzzled at the subdued, hope-acking expression of the man who was supply keenly sanguine as to the success of any movement. "If any army kin do it the Army o' the Cumberland kin, It's yet yit bucked up agin anything that it in't downed. Them works look mighty ong, but I don't know as they're any ose'n Liberty Gap. If they are, all out it is for us to buck a little harder." What makes you look so down in the outh, Jim?" asked Shorty curiously. "If I didn't know you so well, I'd think you had a tetch o' the buck fever. But But this ain't no wass than a hundred things I've seen .ou sail through with head and tail up. Ain't you well, Jim?"

tail up. "Boys," said the Orderly earnestly, "I wouldn't say this to a soul but you, but this is going to be the awfulest slaughter this division's ever had, not even excepting Stone River and Chickamauga. It's going to be torn all to pieces in that infernal abatis, and we're never going to cross those works. We're going to be piled up in front of them, and I'm going to be one that'll

"Nonsense, Jim," said Si cheerfully.
"You're going through all right. We're all goin' through. We'll plant the flag o' the 200th Injianny on the works inside o' 15 minutes after the signal's given, and you'll be throwin' up your hat and yelling Jim." added Shorty, "what's "Why. given you the blues now? You've had the best kind o' luck so far. You haven' ad a scratch, though you was right along

ide o' me and Si when we was laid out I believe you're comin' down with the ager. Better go to the Surgeon and git a big slug whisky and quinine. That'll fetch ou around all right, and you'll be as hioper as any o'us." Tain't nonsence, and 'tain't the ague. said the Orderly, with calm insistence.
"I don't know how I know it, but I know
it just as I know that this is the 26th day

of June, that before noon to-morrow I'll be laying in the middle of that abatis, with a bullet-hole in my head, and a pile o' Co. Q around me. Somebody else 'll call the roll of Co. Q to-morrow evening, but there won't be many to call."

"Jim, you certainly are coming down with the ager—the reg'ler Wabash ager," expostulated Si. "It always commences with that creepy, skeery feelin' that makes a man feel like as if he was goin' to be bit by a mad dog, or fall down a well, or his hoss kick his head off. I've had it. Go up to the Surgeon and git some quinine."
"It ain't ague, I tell you," said the Orderly. "I know the symptoms of the ague as well as you do. I ain't rattled. You know me well enough for that. I know just what's coming, and am ready for it."
"Why don't you tell Capt. McGillicuddy, and he'll be sure to send you off on some duty, and not let you go in the charge.

You're too good an Orderly for him to run any risk o' lesin'."

The Orderly's cheek reddened. "Do you suppose, Si Klegg, that I'd put up any story like that to keep out o' the charge? Where did I ever allow you fellows to go that I didn't go with you? No, I'm not doing any whimpering around the Cap-tain. I'm only telling you boys, because you are my best friends, in spite of all the

we've heard all that story about awful dawned brightly and warmly, a glad contrast to the weeks of rain through which the army had been struggling. It seemed an augury of success, and the army needed all this to encourage it, for in spite of the dens masses of men with which the woods were packed in front of the point selected for attack; in spite of the cannon bristling grim and threatening from every position from which artillery could be made effective; in spite of the memories of past successes which animated the men and their officers, the difficulties of the task before them were ap-I'm Corporal o' the Guard."

The Orderly-Sergeaut came up from the rear, and his face and manner at once of Kenesaw were a mighty fort, an imparated Si and Shorty's attention. His countenance bore a look of deep solemnity, instead of the captious austerity that was his prevailing mien, and his walk was changed from his usual brisk militariness to quiet thoughtfulness. By an almost innerceptible movement of his head and eves he indicated to Si and Shorty that he wanted to speak with them apart, and felled toward the enemy, and their tors.

s played out, and he's going to try to bust onnston wide open, and be done with it."
"Not a bad idee," said Si; "I second that Sergeant in command of Co. Q. and Si, with otion."

"Has he found the weak place that we've eight Tennesseeans, held the right of the

Before them, sitting with easy grace upon their horses, were the Colonel and his Adjutant, who calmly scanned the short sweep of ground, which was soon to boil as a cauldron, with the fires of death, hate and

destruction. ents swarming down to meet the impend-

Full house over there—the whole family at home," said Shorty laconically, to break the oppressive silence which ruled over all, But by the way the woods are filling behind us we seem to have some friends exchange one morn come to meetin'. There will be a scraunch Department News. when these two crowds come togethe "O. God," suddenly burst out Basil Peters, in loud, impassioned prayer, "be with us, Thy servants, this day of trial an' battle.

Help us in our need, and lend us the mouty power o' Thine arm, for hit is in thy cause that we fout and Thy inimies that we sail ter overthrow. Give us the victory, O, God, that righteousness may dwell in the airth, an' we may worship thee with glad hearts, for Thine is the power, and the Kingdom. and the glory, forever. Amen.

the first words, and joined in the chorus of fervent Amen which rolled up reverently rom the lips of the men "It's 8:30," said the Adjutant, looking at his watch, and making a note in his book. "We should have started a half hour ago." "As usual," remarked the Colonel, with a shrug of his shoulders, "some men will start late, and delay everybody else. I wish the signal would come. It may be our death-note, but anything is more bearable than

revenge, but they appeared forced out of his heart by the agony of mortal anxiety. The Colonel and Adjutant in front lifted their

caps and bowed their heads at the sound of

this terrible suspense. We are not im-proving our chances by giving the rebels uli warning of what we intend There was another long, sickening half-hour of waiting, in which few words were spoken, as the men leaned on their guns, and hifted nervously from one foot to the other with their intent eyes fixed on their officers, or the enemy's array.

"There goes the battery in front of Grose. Just 9 o'clock," said the Adjutant, making the note in his book, and carefully replacing both book and watch in his pocket. ball opens."
"Attention, battalion!" called the sweet,

silvery, penetrating tenes of the Colonel "Carry, arms! Right shoulder shift— arms! Forward—guide center—March!" In all Si's army experience, he had never seen anything like the storm which burst out at that moment. The artillery along the whole of Sherman's line bellowed with a thousand thunders. The whole long slope of Kenesaw shook with the roar of the answering rebel cannon, and was vailed in the clouds of white smoke, with fle tongues of lurid lightning. As the 200th Ind. reached the edge of the abatis the air was full of a hurtle of musket-balls and was filli of a hume of moster said canister, which tore the limbs of the trees, and sent them screeching amidst the charging column. The Colonel's horse was mangled into shreds by a shrapnel shell, and another took off the head of the Adjutant's horse. Covered with blood, both officers leaped to their feet, waved their swords, and shouted to the men to press on. The next instant the Adjutant fell.

All semblance of a line was lost in groups struggling fiercely forward as best they could through the abatis, tearing it aside, and breaking it by main strength whenever possible, to clear a way. At the head of one of these groups raged Si and Shorty, who hitle tiffs we've had, and because I'm sure as they tore off the great limbs, broke you're going to get through. Yo've had branches, and strove to open a way, while your dose, and there ain't anything more coming to you. I've escaped so far, and around. Close behind were the Colonel discharged veteran and his widow.

Shorty were lifting that big free back there," answered Harry Josiyn. "Shot square through the head." boys!" shouted Si. "One "Forward. more long pull and we'll be through. For-ward! Forward!"

and! Forward!"

He and Shorty made one more supreme effort, and were through the about and struggling with the chemicale-free when a new regiment arriving in the retel works fired a solid, blinding volley, which swept everything around them with the besom of destruction. They were so near the works that they could feel in their faces the hot ash of the guns. When the smoke lifted, st only saw near him Shorty and several of his squad, and only Basil Peters, of the resecans. A swift glance to the rear howed not a man standing erect in all the vide tangle of abatis. Back beyond it ere men running to seek the shelter of the

orks in the rear

works in the rear.

"Shorty, the charge has failed," said Si, with a sinking heart.

"So it seems," and we're in for it," answered Shorty, composedly loading his musket, which be had neglected for the work on the about.

musket, which he had neglected for the work on the abalis.

"Say, Yanks," called a voice from the works. "Drap your guns and surrender. You're goners. We've got you dead."

"I guess we've got to, Shorty," said St. "It'd be murder and not right to the other boys to try to git away. They'd git us all before we could go five steps."

"You're right," said Shorty, holding up his hands. "We surrender."

"I'll never surrender ter no infernal rebel alive," said Sail Peters, taking deliverate.

alive," said Basil Peters, taking deliberate aim at a head appearing above the works which he recognized. "I'll die right here, but I'll take you along with me, Bill Per-kins, yo' varmint."

He fired and was instantly shot down

"Now the rest o' you all come right along the edge o' the ditch thar, to that ere log that lays acrost the ditch, and come inside," commanded the voice inside, and the command was of eved.

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL.

Gen. Jasper Packard, Commandant of the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, Ind., and a prominent Indianian, died at that place Dec. 13 after a brief illness. Gen. Packard was born in Mahoning County, O., Feb. 1, 1832. He entered the army in 1862 as a Lieutenant in the 48th Ind., became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 128th Ind., then Colonel, and Brevet Brigadier-General. He served in the Legislature and three terms in Congress.

Gen. Wm. F. Rogers, successively Aud-Gen. Wm. F. Rogers, successively Auditor, Comptroller, and Mayor of Buffalo, died in that city Dec. 16, aged 79 years. Gen. Rogers went out in 1861 as a Captain in the 21st N. Y., became Colonel of the regiment, and Brevet Brigadier-General. From 1867 to 1851 he was Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y. It has been discovered that Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig, daughter of the late Secretary Rusk, and Past National President of the W.R.C., is the Treasurer, resident director.

thisk, and rast National W.R.C., is the Trensurer, resident director, and owner of the controlling interest in the independent Telephone Company, of Ashethree years ago with her husband, horing to restore his health. But he died, and she having gained considerable knowledge service, joined with her friends in establishing an independent service, and finally became its controlling spirit. Up to that time she had no practical experience in telephone affairs. She and it has been gained according to the Froebelian principle of "learning through doing." She spends a part of every day at the office, keeps the books, pays the bills, and signs all checks and receipts. Her practical knowledge has been gained partly through visits to plants in other sections of the country, and partly through the class attention she has given to the development, step by step, of the Asheville plant. It is hardly necessary to add that all of it has been accomplished without rubbing off a been accompassed without training per-bit of the bloom of a very charming per-sonality. About 650 'phones are opended by the company in or near Asheville. Ten thousand calls were registered at the morning last week.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESOR.

The death of Vice-President Hobart only changes Senator Frye's status to the extent of making him the regular President of the Senate until the end of President McKinley's term, unless the Senate should choose to depose him and elect another President in the meanwhile.

Under the law passed several years ago. if President McKinley should die, resign, or be removed, he would be succeeded by the Secretary of State; he by the Secretary of the Treasury. Then, in order of succession come the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of Agriculture, they taking rank in the order of the dates of creation of their several Departments.

TUTUILA, our new island possession, is not much bigger than some of the outlying wards of Chicago, but it is a very valuable acquisition, all the same. It has only 54 square miles of area, and 4,000 people, but it has the harbor of Pago-Pago, which all travelers agree is the very best in the whole Pacific, with that at Honolulu coming second. It can hold an immense fleet, is thoroughly land-locked and secure, and can be easily defended. Its possession is the key to the whole Polynesian group.

EMMA GOLDMAN, the apostle of anarchy, has gone back to Europe, utterly disgusted with her failure to find disciples and converts here. She says of her class in the United States:

"They are worse and more contemptible tnan the most brutal policeman. There are, perhaps, two dozen men and women in this country who deserve the name of anarchists, the rest of them are either sowards or hypocrites, many of them downright scoundrels.

THIRTY-FOUR years after Appointtox with 107,000 rejections by the Pension Bureau last year, and probably 200,000 men unable to get their rights under the law, with about \$800,000 spent annually in medical examinations, which are largely useless, and \$400,000 a year squandered on inquisitorial Special Examiners are overeach seemed to have the strength of 10 men inquisitorial Special Examiners are over-as they tore off the great limbs, broke whelming arguments in favor of a Service hail all Pension of \$12 a month to every honorably-